



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Sanitary report from Panama.

PANAMA, June 3, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with the act of February 15, 1893, I have the honor to make the following report of contagious diseases, and deaths occurring therefrom, at this place during the ten days ended this day, for the information of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service:

Yellow fever.—Estimated by me, 20 cases and mortality 14. Percentage less; doctors getting their hand in. No cholera, no plague, no smallpox.

Population, estimated, 30,000.

Prevailing diseases (and other pertinent information)—*Fevers.*—Garrison consists of 450 men. On the 29th of May there were 110 in hospital—74 fevers, 6 yellow; balance, vernal. At the French hospital, 210, of which 100 were negroes from Congo with beriberi. I think yellow fever is at a standstill.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Queensland—Brisbane.*—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 93,491. Total deaths, 67, including enteric fever, 8, and diphtheria, 4.

New South Wales—Newcastle.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 15,331. Total deaths, 17.

Sydney.—Month of April. Estimated population, 410,000. Total deaths, 422, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 8, and whooping cough, 1.

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.*—Two weeks ended June 3, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended June 4, 1897. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 4, 1897. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

CHILE—*Valparaiso.*—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 126,500. Total deaths, 439, including enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 5.

Month of April. Total deaths 465, including enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 6.

CUBA—*Manzanillo.*—Two weeks ended May 31, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 60, including typhus fever, 2, and yellow fever, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 29 correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 28.6, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 6.9 a thousand.

London.—One thousand two hundred and seventy-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 18; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 36; whooping cough, 47; enteric fever, 11, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 a thousand. In greater London, 1,647 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 12 from measles, 9 from whooping cough, and 3 from scarlet fever.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended May 22. Estimated population, 142,107. Total deaths, 100, including scarlet fever, 1; measles, 3, and whooping cough, 6.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 29 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Newtownwards, viz, 45.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 190 deaths were registered, including measles, 5; whooping cough, 2, enteric fever, 1, and scarlet fever, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 29 correspond to an annual rate of 21.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Leith, viz, 30.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 648, including measles, 24; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 5, and whooping cough, 34.

HONDURAS—Belize.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 13,000. Total deaths, 123.

Month of March, 1897. Total deaths, 151, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1.

Month of April, 1897. Total deaths, 86, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 18,040. Total deaths, 127, including enteric fever, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 6, and whooping cough, 3.

Month of May, 1897. Total deaths, 158, including enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 14.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 868. Total deaths, 3 from whooping cough.

Month of January, 1897. Total deaths, 3, including whooping cough, 2.